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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	Feb 24	PCTGEN now available on STN
NEWS 4	Feb 24	TEMA now available on STN
NEWS 5	Feb 26	NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 6	Feb 26	PCTFULL now contains images
NEWS 7	Mar 04	SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results
NEWS 8	Mar 24	PATDPAFULL now available on STN
NEWS 9	Mar 24	Additional information for trade-named substances without structures available in REGISTRY
NEWS 10	Apr 11	Display formats in DGENE enhanced
NEWS 11	Apr 14	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 12	Apr 17	Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 13	SEP 09	CA/CAplus records now contain indexing from 1907 to the present
NEWS 14	Apr 21	New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS 15	Apr 28	RDISCLOSURE now available on STN
NEWS 16	May 05	Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names added to PHAR
NEWS 17	May 15	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS 18	May 15	Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
NEWS 19	May 19	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
NEWS 20	May 19	RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 21	Jun 06	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to CBNB
NEWS 22	Jun 06	PASCAL enhanced with additional data
NEWS 23	Jun 20	2003 edition of the FSTA Thesaurus is now available
NEWS 24	Jun 25	HSDB has been reloaded
NEWS 25	Jul 16	Data from 1960-1976 added to RDISCLOSURE
NEWS 26	Jul 21	Identification of STN records implemented
NEWS 27	Jul 21	Polymer class term count added to REGISTRY
NEWS 28	Jul 22	INPADOC: Basic index (/BI) enhanced; Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation available
NEWS 29	AUG 05	New pricing for EUROPATFULL and PCTFULL effective August 1, 2003
NEWS 30	AUG 13	Field Availability (/FA) field enhanced in BEILSTEIN
NEWS 31	AUG 15	PATDPAFULL: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 32	AUG 15	PCTGEN: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 33	AUG 15	RDISCLOSURE: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 34	AUG 15	TEMA: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 35	AUG 18	Data available for download as a PDF in RDISCLOSURE
NEWS 36	AUG 18	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to PASCAL
NEWS 37	AUG 18	FROSTI and KOSMET enhanced with Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation

NEWS 38 AUG 18 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR

NEWS EXPRESS April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:23:57 ON 16 SEP 2003

=> FILE USPATFULL
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.21 0.21

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:24:11 ON 16 SEP 2003
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 16 Sep 2003 (20030916/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 Sep 2003 (20030916/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6622308
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2003172428
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 16 Sep 2003 (20030916/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 16 Sep 2003 (20030916/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Aug 2003
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Aug 2003

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate

substance identification.

```
=> S COX(2W)2 INHIBITOR AND DISSOLVING (W) TABLET
          9355 COX
       3569648 2
         95898 INHIBITOR
          1239 2 INHIBITOR
                 (2(W)INHIBITOR)
           340 COX(2W)2 INHIBITOR
        157674 DISSOLVING
         62809 TABLET
           160 DISSOLVING (W) TABLET
L1           4 COX(2W)2 INHIBITOR AND DISSOLVING (W) TABLET

=> S L1 1-4
MISSING OPERATOR L1 1-4
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> D L1 1-4

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 4  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2003:231677  USPATFULL
TI     Fast dissolving tablets of cyclooxygenase-2 enzyme inhibitors
IN     Murpani, Deepak, New Delhi, INDIA
       Arora, Vinod Kumar, New Delhi, INDIA
       Malik, Rajiv, New Delhi, INDIA
PI     US 2003161875      A1   20030828
AI     US 2002-85664      A1   20020227 (10)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 373
INCL   INCLM: 424/465.000
       INCLS: 514/406.000
NCL    NCLM:  424/465.000
       NCLS:  514/406.000
IC     [7]
       ICM: A61K031-415
       ICS: A61K009-20
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1   ANSWER 2 OF 4  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2003:180357  USPATFULL
TI     Quick disolve compositions and tablets based thereon
IN     Mezaache, Naima, McLean, VA, UNITED STATES
       Frisbee, Steven E., Reston, VA, UNITED STATES
       Woodall, Patrick B., Culpeper, VA, UNITED STATES
       Herman, Mark R., Nokesville, VA, UNITED STATES
PA     Biovail, Chantilly, VA (U.S. corporation)
PI     US 2003124184      A1   20030703
AI     US 2002-176135     A1   20020621 (10)
RLI    Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-179926, filed on 27 Oct 1998,
       PENDING
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2429
INCL   INCLM: 424/465.000
NCL    NCLM:  424/465.000
IC     [7]
       ICM: A61K009-20
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
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L1 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:176426 USPATFULL
TI Methods of treating headaches using 5-HT agonists in combination with long-acting NSAIDs
IN Plachetka, John R., Chapel Hill, NC, United States
PA Pozen Inc., Chapel Hill, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6586458 B1 20030701
AI US 2000-559753 20000427 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-151912, filed on 11 Sep 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6060499 Division of Ser. No. US 1997-907826, filed on 14 Aug 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5872145 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-253278, filed on 19 Feb 1999, now abandoned
PRAI US 1996-24129P 19960816 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 974
INCL INCLM: 514/415.000
INCLS: 514/449.000; 514/461.000; 514/473.000
NCL NCLM: 514/415.000
NCLS: 514/449.000; 514/461.000; 514/473.000
IC [7]
ICM: A61K031-405
EXF 514/449; 514/461; 514/473; 514/415
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:202225 USPATFULL
TI Rapidly disintegrating solid oral dosage form
IN Jain, Rajeev A., Norristown, PA, United States
Ruddy, Stephen B., Schwenksville, PA, United States
Cumming, Kenneth Iain, Phibsoboro, United Kingdom
Clancy, Maurice Joseph Anthony, Dublin, Ireland
Codd, Janet Elizabeth, Athlone, Ireland
PA Flak Pharma International, Ltd., Shannon, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6316029 B1 20011113
AI US 2000-572961 20000518 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 1444
INCL INCLM: 424/484.000
INCLS: 424/489.000; 424/488.000; 424/484.000; 424/400.000; 424/501.000; 424/486.000
NCL NCLM: 424/484.000
NCLS: 424/400.000; 424/486.000; 424/488.000; 424/489.000; 424/501.000
IC [7]
ICM: A61K009-14
ICS: A61K009-00; A61K009-50
EXF 424/501; 424/439; 424/489; 424/494; 424/484; 424/442; 424/485; 424/488; 424/400; 424/426; 424/486; 424/428; 424/429
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> D L1 1-4 AB, KWIC

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
AB The present invention relates to fast dissolving tablets for oral administration comprising a therapeutically effective amount of drug(s) that acts selectively as a cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) enzyme inhibitor, which disintegrate quickly in mouth. The tablets are particularly suitable for patients who have difficulty in swallowing.
SUMM [0007] It is an object of the present invention to provide a fast

dissolving tablet which comprises a therapeutically effective amount of drug(s) that acts as a cyclooxygenase-2 enzyme (**COX-2**) **inhibitor** for oral administration which disintegrate quickly in the mouth. The tablets prepared by the present invention disintegrate and dissolve in the oral cavity in less than about 30 seconds without the need of water. The fast **dissolving tablet** of COX-2 of the present invention process has pleasant mouth feel and there is no after taste or grittiness.

SUMM [0008] The fast dissolving tablets according to the present inventions comprises a therapeutically effective amount of **COX-2 inhibitor**, a filler, and optionally other pharmaceutical excipients.

SUMM . . . process for the preparation of fast dissolving tablets comprising a therapeutically effective amount of drug(s) that acts as a cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) **inhibitor** for oral administration.

SUMM [0021] b) compressing the homogeneous mixture obtained in step (a) to form the fast **dissolving tablet** of **COX-2 inhibitor**.

SUMM [0022] According to the present invention, the "**COX-2 inhibitor**" as used herein to embrace compounds that specifically/selectively, or preferentially inhibits cyclooxygenase-2 over cyclooxygenase-1. Illustrative examples of COX-2 enzyme inhibitors. . .

SUMM [0024] Fillers of the present invention can be selected from any such pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, which gives bulk to the **COX-2 inhibitor** composition and which is physically and chemically compatible with **COX-2 inhibitor**; preferably those fillers may be selected from alkali earth metal salts such as directly compressible dicalcium phosphate dihydrate, tricalcium phosphate,. . .

SUMM . . . 95 weight percent, preferably about 25 to about 85 weight percent, and most preferably about 80 weight percent of the **COX-2 inhibitor** compositions of this invention. One of the preferred fillers is directly compressible mannitol.

SUMM [0030] The effective amount of a disintegrant found useful for the **COX-2 inhibitor** compositions of this invention is in the range of about 1.0 to about 10.0 weight percent, preferably about 1.5 to about 2.5 weight percent and most preferably about 2.0 weight percent of the **COX-2 inhibitor** compositions by this invention. The preferred disintegrant is croscarmellose sodium.

SUMM . . . about 4 weight percent, preferably about 0.5 to about 2 weight percent, and most preferably 1.0 weight percent of the **COX-2 inhibitor** compositions of this invention. The preferred lubricant is magnesium stearate.

SUMM . . . disintegrate/dissolve in less than about 30 seconds preferably in about 25 seconds. The process of this invention for preparing rapidly **dissolving tablet** may be used for any strength of **COX-2 inhibitor** tablets without deviating from this invention.

DETD [0047] The rofecoxib mouth **dissolving tablet** of 50 mg strength had an average weight of 400.+-.20 mg, thickness of 4.9.+-.0.2 mm, hardness of 4.5-5.0 Kp, disintegration. . .

DETD [0048]

Nimesulide mouth **dissolving tablet**-100 mg.

Ingredient	Quantity (mg)
Nimesulide	100.00

Aspartame	4.5
Mannitol	318.75
Croscarmellose sodium	10.5
Colloidal silicon dioxide	2.25
Orange flavour	4.5

. . .

DETD [0050] The nimesulide mouth **dissolving tablet** of 100 mg strength had an average weight of 450.+-.22.5 mg, thickness of 5.7.+-.0.2 mm, hardness of 2-5 Kp, disintegration. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A fast **dissolving tablet** which comprises a therapeutically effective amount of drug(s) that acts as a cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) **inhibitor** for oral administration.

2. The tablet according to claim 1 wherein the tablet comprises a therapeutically effective amount of **COX-2 inhibitor**, a filler and optionally, other pharmaceutical excipients.

3. The tablet according to claim 1 wherein the fast **dissolving tablet** dissolves in the mouth.

4. The tablet according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the drug(s) that acts as a cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) **inhibitor** is specific or preferential **COX-2 inhibitor**.

5. The tablet according to claim 4 wherein the **COX-2 inhibitor** is selected from the group consisting of meloxicam, rofecoxib, celecoxib, valdecoxib, parecoxib, nabumetone, nimesulide and etodolac.

20. A mouth **dissolving tablet** of **COX-2 inhibitor** consisting of a **COX-2 inhibitor**, croscarmellose sodium, mannitol, aspartame, colloidal silicon dioxide, magnesium stearate and flavouring agent.

21. A process for preparing a fast **dissolving tablet** according to claim 2 comprising the steps of: (a) blending a therapeutically effective amount of **COX-2 inhibitor**, a filler, and optionally, other pharmaceutical excipients; (b) compressing the homogeneous mixture obtained in step (a).

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

AB The invention provides a composition useful for making oral dosage forms capable of dissolving in the mouth in less than 40 seconds without the need for a conventional super disintegrant and having a friability of less than 1%; wherein the composition includes liquiflash particles and an excipient mass. A preferred excipient mass according to the invention contains a directly compressible inorganic salt; a cellulose derivative or a combination of a directly compressible inorganic salt and a cellulose derivative. Preferably, the liquiflash particles and the excipient mass are combined in proportions such that the active ingredient remains substantially within the microspheres when the composition is compressed to obtain a dosage form having a hardness of 20 to 50 N. The compositions of the invention allow for the fabrication of oral dosages having improved hardness and friability.

SUMM . . . the first component is more soluble in aqueous solution than the second component. See U.S. Pat. No. 5,807,576 for "Rapidly **Dissolving Tablet**;" U.S. Pat. No. 5,635,210 for

"Method of Making a Rapidly **Dissolving Tablet;**" U.S. Pat. No. 5,595,761 for "Particulate Support Matrix for Making a Rapidly **Dissolving Tablet;**" U.S. Pat. No. 5,587,180 for "Process for Making a Particulate Support Matrix for Making a Rapidly **Dissolving Tablet;**" and U.S. Pat. No. 5,776,491 for "Rapidly Dissolving Dosage Form."

SUMM [0034] Takeda Chemicals Inc., Ltd. owns technology directed to a method of making a fast **dissolving tablet** in which an active agent and a moistened, soluble carbohydrate are compression molded into a tablet, followed by drying of. . .

SUMM . . . WO95/34290 (published Dec. 21, 1995) from co-assigned PCT application No. PCT/US95/07144, filed Jun. 6, 1995. This case discloses a quick **dissolving tablet** which is formed by: (1) using flash-flow technology to provide a shearform matrix; (2) combining the partially recrystallized shearform matrix. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . such that the dosage form obtained by compressing the composition is capable of packaging employing conventional blister technology. zolpidem; tevenen; **Cox-2 inhibitor;** Ace inhibitor; and a calcium channel blocker.

. . . claim 1, wherein the liquiflash particles contain an active ingredient selected from the group consisting of fluoxetine; paroxetine; zolpidem; tevenen; **Cox-2 inhibitor;** Ace inhibitor; and a calcium channel blocker.

. . . claim 15, wherein the liquiflash particles contain an active ingredient selected from the group consisting of fluoxetine; paroxetine; zolpidem; tevenen; **Cox-2 inhibitor;** Ace inhibitor; and a calcium channel blocker.

. . . claim 28, wherein the liquiflash particles contain an active ingredient selected from the group consisting of fluoxetine; paroxetine; zolpidem; tevenen; **Cox-2 inhibitor;** Ace inhibitor; and a calcium channel blocker.

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

AB The invention is directed to methods and compositions that can be used in the treatment of headaches. In particular, methods and compositions are described involving the combination of a long-acting NSAID and a 5-HT agonist. Included among the long-acting NSAIDs are cyclo-oxygenase-2 inhibitors.

SUMM . . . Thus, the invention includes a method of treating a migraine patient by administering a 5-HT agonist in combination with a **COX-2 inhibitor.** These agents should be given concomitantly and should be delivered in an amount sufficient to reduce migraine relapse or produce. . . dose form which are designed for treating migraine patients and which contain these agents, i.e., a 5-HT agonist and a **COX-2 inhibitor.** The compositions may be included as part of a therapeutic package in which one or more unit doses are placed. . .

SUMM The preferred **COX-2 inhibitor** is celecoxib, typically at 50-500 mg per unit dose. Especially preferred are methods and compositions utilizing 5 to 100 mg. . . If desired, one or more additional therapeutic agents, e.g., an additional analgesic, may be included. Finally, the 5-HT agonist, the **COX -2 inhibitor,** or both, may, if desired, be used in sub-MED amounts.

DETD . . . can be made into a single dosage form, either tablet, capsule, suppository, parenteral or other. As an example, a rapidly **dissolving tablet** of 0.5 mg ergotamine tartrate

combined with 550 mg naproxen sodium is conveniently available for use. Another example includes a rapidly **dissolving tablet** of 12.5 mg of sumatriptan combined with 550 mg of naproxen sodium. Other agents may also be present such as:. . .

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

AB Disclosed is a rapidly disintegrating solid oral dosage form of a poorly soluble active ingredient and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable water-soluble or water-dispersible excipient, wherein the poorly soluble active ingredient particles have an average diameter, prior to inclusion in the dosage form, of less than about 2000 nm. The dosage form of the invention has the advantage of combining rapid presentation and rapid dissolution of the active ingredient in the oral cavity.

SUMM . . . the first component is more soluble in aqueous solution than the second component. See U.S. Pat. No. 5,807,576 for "Rapidly **Dissolving Tablet;**" U.S. Pat. No. 5,635,210 for "Method of Making a Rapidly **Dissolving Tablet;**" U.S. Pat. No. 5,595,761 for "Particulate Support Matrix for Making a Rapidly **Dissolving Tablet;**" U.S. Pat. No. 5,587,180 for "Process for Making a Particulate Support Matrix for Making a Rapidly **Dissolving Tablet;**" and U.S. Pat. No. 5,776,491 for "Rapidly Dissolving Dosage Form."

SUMM Finally, Takeda Chemicals Inc., Ltd. owns technology directed to a method of making a fast **dissolving tablet** in which an active agent and a moistened, soluble carbohydrate are compression molded into a tablet, followed by drying of. . .

DRWD . . . rate of dissolution over time for three rapidly disintegrating or dissolving nanoparticulate dosage forms of Compound A, which is a **COX-2 inhibitor** type nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), having anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antipyretic activities.

DETD . . . prepare a rapidly disintegrating nanoparticulate dosage form of Compound A using a fluid bed granulation process. Compound A is a **COX-2 inhibitor** type nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), having anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antipyretic activities.